NEW ORLEANS FORECAST DISTRICT

On February 2 a depression of marked intensity developed rapidly on the middle and southern Rocky Mountain slope. This storm moved slowly eastward during the next few days, with steep barometric gradient in the rear, attended by strong north to west winds and snow over the southern slope. Northwest storm warnings were issued for the east coast of Texas at 8:30 p. m. on the 3d; and winds occurred as forecast, the highest at Galveston being 42 miles an hour from the northwest on the following afternoon.

On the morning of the 25th, with a disturbance forming on the west Gulf coast and high barometric pressure to the northward, northwest storm warnings were ordered at 8:20 a. m. for the Texas coast from Port Arthur to Freeport and small-craft warnings west of Freeport to Brownsville. The storm warnings were extended at night along the Louisiana coast and were succeeded the next morning by small-craft warnings on the east coast of Texas. Winds occurred as indicated in the warnings.

In connection with the storm of the 3d-4th, cold-wave warnings for Oklahoma, Arkansas, and northern Texas were issued at night on the 3d, northwestern Louisiana being included the next morning and the east coast of Texas on the afternoon of the 4th. The cold wave occurred as forecast.

Cold-wave warnings were issued on the morning of the 19th for Oklahoma and the north portion of West Texas and were extended the following morning over northern Arkansas. A large area of high pressure, moving down the Rocky Mountain slope, was attended by temperatures about as low as predicted; but the advance of colder weather was rather gradual, the lowest temperatures occurring on the morning of the 21st.

Stockmen were warned of the cold waves and accompanying conditions.

Warnings of frost or freezing temperatures, or lower, in the extreme southern sections, were issued on the 4th, 5th, 12th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, and were generally verified.

Fire-weather warnings were sent to Arkansas on the 4th and to Oklahoma on the 19th, for winds of more than ordinary velocity.—*R. A. Dyke.*

DENVER FORECAST DISTRICT

No cold waves occurred in the Denver Forecast District during the month and no cold-wave warnings were issued. Low-pressure areas, whose centers passed over the district, were notably lacking in energy. Transitions from mild to cold weather were either comparatively gradual, or the fall was not sufficiently great to constitute a cold wave. On Saturday morning, the 2d, a shallow low-pressure area extended from the northern Rocky Mountain region to the north Atlantic coast with but little variation in barometer readings and apparently with several minor centers of action, while the nearest high-pressure area was central off the coast of northern California. In addition to the forecast for eastern Colorado of unsettled and somewhat colder weather Sunday, a stockmen's warning would have proved beneficial, for by Sunday morning a slow-moving disturbance of marked intensity had developed over eastern Kansas. Although the temperature in eastern Colorado fell only to about freezing, there was a high wind, which was accompanied by light snow in the extreme eastern and northeastern portions of the State. One correspondent reported losses in his locality.

On the morning of the 8th the temperature was near the critical point at Yuma, and the pressure distribution indicated the possibility of a movement that would cause slightly lower temperature, consequently light frost was predicted for extreme southwestern Arizona, but on the following morning the minimum temperature was still a few degrees above the critical point.—*Lawrence C. Fisher.*

SAN FRANCISCO FORECAST DISTRICT

February, 1924, opened with a LOW over the Gulf of Alaska and rather high pressure over Bering Sea. The LOW extended sufficiently far southeastward to cause rain in northern California on the first day of the month. An offshoot from the LOW over the Gulf of Alaska was at the same time in evidence over Saskatchewan. This offshoot moved eastward and by the 4th had developed into a severe storm over the lower Ohio valley. In the meantime the parent LOW over the Gulf of Alaska gained in energy and impinged upon the British Columbia and southeastern Alaska coasts. By the morning of the 5th an offshoot appeared over British Columbia that eventually developed into a trough of low pressure that extended from Saskatchewan southwestward to the Gulf of California. During the formation of this trough of low pressure, the barometer rose over the North Pacific States and the rains then ceased, after having been more or less continuous since the 1st of the month. The trough of low pressure, however, caused the best rains of the month in California, though they amounted to very little in the southern portion of that State.

The Gulf of Alaska LOW remained nearly stationary until the 12th, when it moved eastward through Canada without causing any rain of consequence in the San Francisco Forecast District. A remarkable feature of this LOW was its great intensity at times and the fact that notwithstanding the high pressure over Bering Sea and Alaska the storm was not forced southward, but instead took the northern track across Canada and the United States.

On the 13th a small low-pressure area over southern California moved northward and the next day was in evidence near Vancouver Island. The following day it appeared as a trough of low pressure which extended from the Gulf of Alaska southeastward to the Texas Pan Handle. The southern end formed a LOW over the Texas Pan Handle, and the northern portion developed into a storm, which on the morning of the 16th was central about 500 miles off the Washington coast. This moved rapidly inland to British Columbia and thence southeastward, where lack of moisture evidently soon caused it to dissipate.

Another storm of great intensity was central near Dutch Harbor on the morning of the 18th. This, like the one during the fore part of the month over the Gulf of Alaska, moved back and forth with varying degrees of intensity till the close of the month without causing much precipitation and but few high winds in this district, though gales frequently occurred over the Great Circle track of steamships between North Pacific seaports as far west as 170° east longitude.

Storm warnings were ordered from San Francisco north, mostly at coast stations, on the 3d, 4th, 7th, 11th, 16th, 19th, 25th, and 29th; and nearly all were verified. Warnings for light to heavy frost were issued for California places on the 2d, 10th, and 11th.—*E. A. Beals.*